

"Bryn Hyfryd",

Amlwch.

September 19th, 1948.

To: -

The Chairman and Members of the
Amlwch Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you a brief report upon the Health and Sanitary condition of the district with statistics relating to the Births and Deaths for the year ending December 1947, as indicated in Circular 13/47 (Wales) dated the 14th March 1947.

S E C T I O N A.

Area	4062	acres
Population	2448	
Number of inhabited houses	949	
Rateable Value	£ 9862	
Sum produced by a penny rate	£ 37 : 1 : 11	

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Most of the land in the Area is agricultural in character and this is the chief means of livelihood in the district. A good percentage of the men also earn their living by going to sea mainly on small ships trading along the coast and some on foreign going ships. There are also three small tobacco works in the town and they employ a few men, boys and girls.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR:-

<u>BIRTHS.</u>	<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Legitimate	17	22	39
	Illegitimate	1	3	4

The live birth rate was equal to 17.56 per 1000 of the population compared with 20.5 per 1000 in England and Wales.

There were two male legitimate still-births, making a rate of 0.81 of the civilian population compared with 0.50 per 1000 for England and Wales.

DEATHS. There were 37 male and 25 female deaths registered during the year, making a total of 62 and a rate of 25.3 per 1,000 of the population compared with 12.0 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

<u>Deaths from Various Causes.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
(1) Cancer	5	5	10
(2) Tuberculosis	3	1	4
(3) Heart Disease and disease of blood vessels	10	12	22
(4) Bronchitis and Pneumonia	4	2	6
(5) Premature Births and Congenital Malformation	2	1	3
(6) Suicide and violent causes	3	0	3
(7) Kidney and digestive organ diseases	2	3	5
(8) All other causes	8	1	9

There were two male and two female deaths of infants (legitimate) under one year of age making a rate of 92 per 1000 live-births compared with 41 per 1000 live-births in England and Wales.

There were no deaths from child-birth, post-abortion sepsis or any other maternal causes

There was one death from diarrhoea under two years of age making a rate of 23.2 per 1000 live-births compared with a rate of 5.8 per 1000 live-births in England and Wales.

SECTION B.

HOSPITALS.

There is no hospital belonging to the local authority and cases of infectious diseases are admitted into the County Isolation Hospital at Llangefni, an ambulance being sent from the hospital to convey the cases into hospital and the premises are disinfected by the local Sanitary Inspector.

Most of the General Medical and Accident Cases are sent to the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary at Bangor (23 miles away) and to the Liverpool Hospitals.

Cases suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the C & A Infirmary Bangor where clinics for both Male and Female cases are held three times a week under a scheme drawn up for the whole County and the tracing of contacts and follow-up of defaulters are also very satisfactorily done under the same County scheme.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A Scheme is in operation which provides for the payment by the County Council of an annual subscription towards the expenses of the Voluntary Association for the provision of Maternity and Child Welfare services in and for the benefit of the whole county.

An Ante-natal Clinic is held in the town every month and nearly all the primiparous and abnormal cases are referred to this clinic by the general practitioners and the nurses and any case which the consultant obstetrician considers necessary is admitted to the County Hospital Bangor for the confinement or previous investigation and treatment.

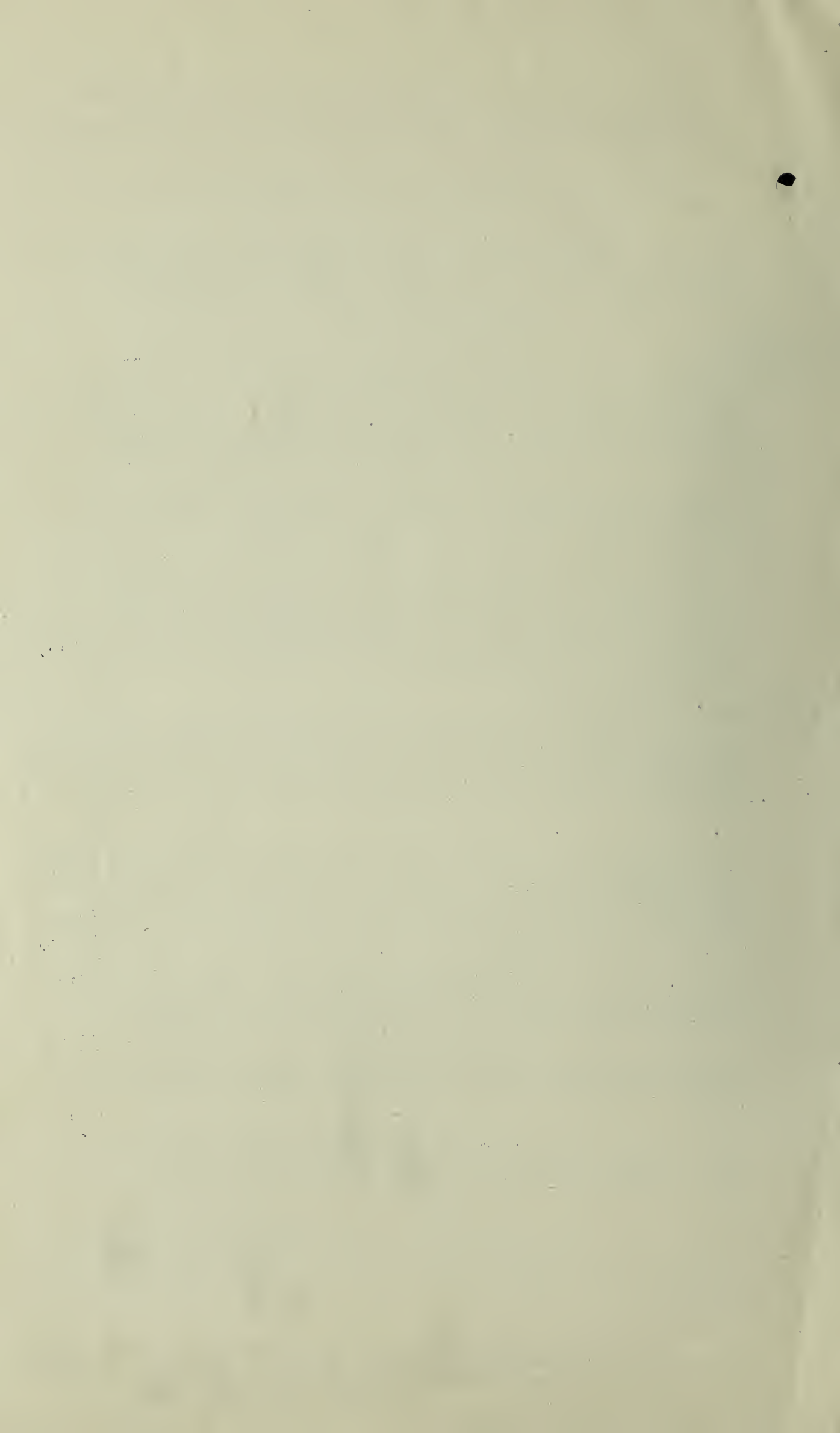
Besides the two nurses resident in this district other nurses from the surrounding district attend the clinic with their cases and assist at the clinic.

An Infant Clinic is held every fortnight and the attendance is fairly satisfactory and good work is done at the Clinic.

A Minor Ailment Clinic is held at the local School every month and is attended by a doctor and the nurse attends every week at the School and follows up the cases at home if necessary.

A scheme has been made for the treatment of premature infants and has been made use of on several occasions, the infants are removed by car or ambulance to the County Hospital Bangor where special care and treatment are available.

Most of the children in the district have been immunised against diphtheria, this has been done privately, at the Infant Clinic or by the School Medical Officer.



S E C T I O N C.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The water supply of the district consists of pumps, wells, springs, private wells and shafts.

The inhabitants obtain their drinking water from 30 public wells which are frequently inspected and cleansed during the year. All the wells are covered and protected and the majority of them are connected to a pump while the remainder are well protected by brick or stone wall.

There is no piped water supply in Amlwch Town or Amlwch Port but in the Bull Bay area there is a piped water supply obtained from a borehole in the vicinity but this belongs to a private company and supplies a number of residential houses and hotels in Bull Bay.

Samples of water from the wells and pumps are often taken for bacteriological analysis at the E.P.H. Laboratories at Conway. Several of these analysis reports have been satisfactory and steps were taken to further clean and protect the wells from surface contamination and the public have been advised to boil the water before drinking it as was reported in my report last year and I am glad to say that the new water scheme for the supply of the whole island has been started and I hope that by the end of 1948 water will have been laid on in this district and steps will be taken to close most of these unsatisfactory shallow wells.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The Pail-system has been in operation since the district obtained its Urban powers and the pails are carried in a motor lorry to the tipping ground about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the town and the contents emptied and treated with lime and buried. The work of emptying the pails is carried out in the night by men employed by the Council. There is no "right of way" to the back of several of the houses with the result that the pails have to be carried through the houses and the front has to be left open for this purpose to be done in the night.

The system is most unsatisfactory and several complaints are received during the year about the work of the men employed, but it is hoped that an improvement in the system will be made very soon and following the water supply to the district a proper sewerage system for the whole district will be adopted. There are a few water closets in private houses in the district and these are directly connected with a septic tank or cesspool. In the Bull Bay area the main drain discharges its contents into the sea and most of the houses in the vicinity are connected with it.

In the Town area a number of drains enter into the Red River (a stream running between the Town and the Port from the disused Copper Mines in Parys Mountain a mile from the Town) and the water in this stream contains a lot of copper sulphate in solution and this acts as a strong germicide but quite a number of drains enter into another small stream of fresh water and this is most unsatisfactory, as there is very little water in this stream during the summer months, the contents dry up and a very offensive smell is given off and place gets infested with rats and becomes a breeding place for flies and it becomes a most dangerous place to the health of the people.

SCHOOLS.

There is one County and two Primary Schools in the district. The supply of water for drinking and cooking is obtained from public wells and filters are provided but the Sanitary arrangements in them are most unsatisfactory.

S E C T I O N D.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

This is carried on in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspector and quantities of food and meat have been examined and certified as unfit for human consumption and the same dealt with accordingly.



S E C T I O N E.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Cases notified during the year:-

Measles	2
Influenzal Pneumonia	7
Whooping Cough	3
Tuberculosis Respiratory	3

The Tuberculosis Officer under the Welsh National Memorial holds a Clinic in the town once a month and patients referred to him are usually X-Rayed at the Welsh National Memorial Sanatorium at Llangefni 13 miles away. The Tuberculosis Allowance scheme has undoubtedly assisted patients to seek treatment and supervision much more satisfactory because of its very great value in relieving financial difficulties and help them to overcome their anxiety about the family at home.

HOUSING.

The general standard of houses in the district is fair but there are still some very poor houses, both in the town and port area.

The 38 new Council houses built on the Pen Cefn Estate are nearly completed and the majority of them are already occupied and this has considerably relieved the housing question. Four new Council houses are to be erected at Pontrefelin and these with the 92 new Council houses scheduled to be built on the "Gwaith Hills" site will further help to solve the shortage of houses both in the Town and Port areas. There was only one private house completed in 1947.

I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman, Members of the Council and the Clerk for their support to me during the year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

R. O. Jones,

Medical Officer of Health.

" Bryn Hyfryd",

Amlwch.

August 31st, 1947.

To:-

The Chairman and Members of the
Amlwch Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you a brief report upon the Health and Sanitary condition of the district with statistics relating to the Births and Deaths for the year ended December 1946, as indicated in Circular 28/46 (Wales) dated 11th February 1946.

SECTION A.

Area	4062 acres
Population	2416
Number of inhabited houses	944
Rateable Value	£ 9739
Sum produced by a penny rate	£ 37 :11: 9

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Most of the land in the Area is agricultural in character and agriculture and seafaring are the two main means of livelihood in the district. There are three small tobacco works in the town but these only employ very few men, boys and girls.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR:-

<u>BIRTHS.</u>	<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	Legitimate	16	19	35
	Illegitimate	4	2	6

The birth rate was equal to 16.97 per 1000 of the population compared with 19.1 per 1000 in England and Wales. There were two male and two female (legitimate) still-births, making a rate of 1.5 per 1000 of the population compared with 0.53 per 1000 of the population in England and Wales.

DEATHS:-

There were 19 Male and 23 female deaths registered during the year making a total of 42, and a rate of 17.3 per 1000 compared with a rate of 11.5 for England and Wales.

Deaths from Cancer	Males	5	Females	6	Total = 11
" " Tuberculosis "	2	"	0	"	= 2
Deaths from Heart Disease and intra Cranial Vascular Disease	Male	7	Female	10	" = 17

There were no deaths from child birth, Post-abortion sepsis or any other maternal causes.

There were no deaths of Infants under one year of age and there were no deaths from diarrhoea under two years of age compared with rates of 4.3 per 1000 live births and 4.4 respectively in England and Wales.

SECTION B.

HOSPITALS:-

There is no hospital belonging to the local authority and cases of infectious diseases are admitted into the County Isolation Hospital at Llangefni, an ambulance being sent from the Isolation Hospital to convey the cases into hospital and the premises are disinfected by the local Sanitary Inspector.

Most of the General Medical, Surgical and Accident Cases are sent to the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary at Bangor (23 miles away) and the Liverpool Hospitals.

Cases suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the C & A Infirmary Bangor where clinics are held three times a week under the County Scheme and the tracing of contacts and follow-up of defaulters is also done under the County Scheme.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A Scheme is in operation which provides for the payment by the County Council of an annual contribution towards the expenses of the Voluntary Associations for the provision of Maternity and Child Welfare services in and for the benefit of the whole County.

An Ante-natal Clinic is held in the town every month and nearly all the primiparous and abnormal cases attend and are admitted in the Caernarvonshire County Hospital, Bangor, if the consultant obstetrician consider it necessary. Arrangements can also be made for urgent cases to attend at other ante natal clinics in the County or at Bangor should occasions arise.

Besides the two nurses in this district other nurses from the surrounding districts attend the Clinic with their cases and assist at the Clinic.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

A Clinic is held every fortnight and the attendance is fairly satisfactory and good work is done at the Clinic.

MINOR AILMENT CLINIC

The nurse attends the school every week and a Doctor attends at the clinic once a month.

S E C T I O N C.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS:

The water supply of the district consists of pumps, wells, springs, private wells and shafts. The inhabitants obtain their drinking water from 30 public wells which were frequently inspected and cleansed during the year. All the wells are covered and protected, the majority of them being connected to a pump while the remainder are well protected by brick or stone wall. There is no piped water supply in Llanwch Town or Llanwch Port but in the Bull Bay Area there is a piped supply obtained from a bore-hole in the vicinity and this belonged to a private Company and I am informed that the capacity of the bore-hole is placed at about 95,000 gallons per day and a number of residential houses and hotels are supplied with it. Samples of water from the wells and pumps are often taken for bacteriological analysis at the E.P.H. Laboratories at Conway - several of these analysis have been unsatisfactory and steps were taken to clean and further protect the wells from surface contamination. Towards the end of the year samples from all the wells and pumps in the district were taken and sent away for bacteriological analysis and I reported to the Council that "only three wells were satisfactory, two suspicious and all the rest unsatisfactory" and after an interview with the County Medical Officer we were of the opinion that in view of the above reports it would be advisable to warn consumers either at the source or through the Press that consumption of such water is only safe after boiling, although, it may be held that such warnings might lead to some alarm on the part of the public, nevertheless the latter must be aware that the water supplies in the island are generally definitely sub-standard and that the measure suggested is merely precautionary". A notice to this purpose was put on all the wells. A new water scheme for the supply of the whole island has been adopted by the County Council and passed by the Ministry and it is hoped that in the very near future the above scheme will be in operation and all the shallow wells closed and a pure water supply obtained from the bore-hole supply mentioned in the Bull Bay area will be made available for the whole district of Llanwch

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS:

The Pail-system has been in operation since the district obtained its urban powers and the pails are carried in a motor lorry to the tipping ground about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the town and the contents emptied and treated with lime and buried.

The work of emptying the pails is carried out between 12 and 4.a.m. by men employed by the Council and lately it has been almost impossible to get men to do such dirty work and I have received several complaints lately about the way this work is being carried out. In quite a number of the houses there is no "right of way" to the back, with the result that pails have to be carried through the house between 12 and 4.a.m. and the front door has to be left open for this purpose and I consider it most unsatisfactory.

There are a few water closets in private houses in the district and these are directly connected with septic tanks or cesspools.

In the Bull Bay area the main drain discharges its contents into the sea and most of the houses in the vicinity are directly connected with it.

In the town area a number of drains enter into the Red River (a stream running between the Town and Port from the Copper Mines) and the water in this stream contains a lot of copper sulphate in solution and this acts as a strong germicide but quite a number of drains enter into another small stream of fresh water and this is most unsatisfactory, as there is very little water in this stream during the summer months - the contents dry up and a very offensive smell is given off and is most dangerous to the health of the people.

SCHOOLS:

There is one County School and two Primary Schools in the district.

The supply of water for drinking and cooking is obtained from public wells and filters are provided but the sanitary arrangements in them are most unsatisfactory.

SECTION D.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:

This is carried on in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION E.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:

Cases notified during the year:-

Measles	160
Erysipelas	1
Influenzal Pneumonia	4
Whooping Cough	3
Scarlet Fever	3 (All removed to Isolation Hosp.)
Diphtheria	1 (Removed to Isolation Hospital)
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1 From Services.
Abdominal	1

The Tuberculosis Officer under the Welsh National Memorial holds a Clinic in the area once a month and patients referred to him are usually X-rayed at the Welsh National Memorial Sanatorium, Llangefni, 13 miles away and the Tuberculosis allowance scheme has undoubtedly assisted patients to seek treatment and supervision much more satisfactory because of its very great value in relieving financial difficulties and help them to overcome their anxiety about the family at home.

HOUSING:

The general standard of houses in the district is fair, some of the houses in Lmlwch Port are in a very poor condition and several houses have been condemned as unfit for human habitation but as there are 38 new Council Houses being erected and some are nearly completed on the Penycefn Site it is hoped that this will relieve the situation.

Six new private houses are also in the process of erection in the district and it is proposed that 92 new houses will be built on the "Gwaith-Hills" site which is between Lmlwch Town and the Port district.

I wish to thank the members of the Council and their Clerk for their support during the year and also the Sanitary Inspector for his help and co-operation at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
R.O.JONES.
Medical Officer.

